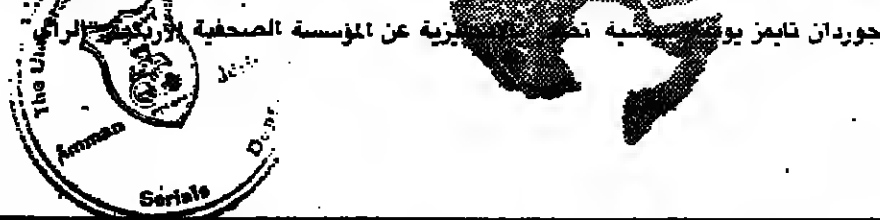


Mubarak, aides discuss Gulf war

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Sunday conferred with top policy aides on the latest flare-up in the Iraq-Iran war two days after two senior officials returned from a visit to Iraq. One of the officials, presidential adviser Osama Baz, told reporters after the meeting: "We believe, according to the information we received, that the situation there is satisfactory and that the Iraqi front was holding firm." He added: "There is hope that the current battles will be the last." But he did not elaborate. Mr. Baz and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali made a two-day tour of Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon last week. In Baghdad they delivered a message from Mr. Mubarak to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and brought back the Iraqi leader's reply.



An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation



Habib confers with Gemayel

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel met U.S. special envoy Philip Habib Sunday on the eve of the 15th round of negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. Habib's third meeting with President Gemayel since his arrival here on Monday night from Israel. The U.S. envoy has also met Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan, Foreign Minister Elie Salem and other Lebanese leaders. Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators are due to meet in Khalde, south of Beirut, Monday following the disclosure by Lebanese officials that Mr. Habib was bringing new ideas to speed up the talks. Lebanon has opposed an Israeli demand for a continued military presence in Lebanon after the withdrawal of its invasion forces, and for open borders.

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'Lecturer' claims responsibility for Jerusalem attack

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — An anonymous caller identifying himself as a university lecturer, has claimed responsibility for the grenade attack on a crowd of anti-government demonstrators, the daily Maariv said Sunday. The paper said its news division head, Ido Dissentzlik, took the call on Friday. It said the man claimed to have given an order to a member of an elite army combat unit to throw the grenade. The grenade killed a demonstrator and wounded nine other people. It was the first attack of its kind in the history of modern Israel, and provoked widespread fear that the country's heated political debate would lead to civil strife. Maariv said police believed a group of people planned the attack carefully. It said the pin and carton of the grenade was found near the scene of the attack, outside Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office.

Israeli soldier wounded in Tyre

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier and a civilian were slightly wounded Sunday when a bomb exploded as an Israeli bus passed a Palestinian refugee camp near Tyre, in South Lebanon, a military spokesman said. The bus was carrying Israeli troops returning from weekend leave when the explosion occurred near the Ras-hidiye camp.

Rightist-Druze tension increases

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Relations between Druze and Christian communities in the mountains east of here sharply deteriorated over the last 24 hours with the abduction of six Druze Muslims Saturday and the killing of several Christians on Friday. The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) of Druze leader Walid Jumblatt has accused the Lebanese Forces, the united Christian militia group, of kidnapping six people in Ar-Ranah, including a former Lebanese ambassador. Press reports said the abductions were aimed at securing the release of Christian hostages reportedly held by the Druze militia.

Fahd receives Thatcher message

BAHRAIN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Sunday received a letter from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the Saudi Press Agency said. It did not disclose the contents of the letter, delivered by British Ambassador James Craig in Jeddah, and a British embassy spokesman declined comment.

Baz denies reported Cairo letter to Rabat

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian presidential adviser Osama Baz Sunday denied a report Saturday by Egypt's official Middle East News Agency (MENA) that he had visited Morocco to deliver a message from President Hosni Mubarak to King Hassan. "I have not been to Morocco," Mr. Baz told reporters. MENA Saturday cancelled the report without explanation two hours after issuing it. Its original report said the message concerned Mr. Mubarak's recent talks in the United States, Canada, Britain and France.

Salah Khalaf: PLO rejects Reagan plan

ALGIERS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership has rejected President Reagan's Middle East peace plan, Salah Khalaf, regarded as the PLO's number two leader, said Sunday.

He told foreign journalists the PLO leadership, which has been meeting in Algiers for the past five days, found the plan unacceptable because it fell short of granting the Palestinian people a state.

However, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat would not immediately confirm the rejection of the Reagan plan.

"I am a democrat and do not want to anticipate the PNC decisions," he told reporters Sunday before taking part in the leadership's final session.

The Reagan plan, proposed last September, calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

The PLO leadership, in Algiers to prepare for the 16th session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), or parliament-in-exile,

was holding a final meeting Sunday night.

Palestinian sources said the PLO's rejection of the Reagan plan would be mentioned in a resolution to be submitted to the PNC, which opens Monday night.

The PNC session is expected to endorse an Arab League peace plan that would indirectly recognise Israel in return for creation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the sources said.

Before Sunday's announcement, PLO moderates had expressed a desire for the PNC to endorse moves by Mr. Arafat to elicit further explanations of U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East. Mr. Arafat's efforts had drawn sharp criticism from radical Palestinian factions and some Arab states.

Cheysson reassures Baghdad of 'deep French-Iraqi ties'

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson Sunday discussed bilateral relations, the Middle East and international issues of common concern.

The Iraqi News Agency said President Hussein and Mr. Cheysson wished to continue bilateral cooperation "with the same spirit of friendship that has marked the two countries' relations during the past years."

President Hussein expressed deep appreciation of French President Francois Mitterrand's attitude toward "Arab issues and the

war imposed on Iraq by the Iranian regime," said the agency.

Mr. Cheysson conveyed an oral message to President Hussein from President Mitterrand reflecting "the deep friendship and the advanced relations" between Iraq and France, it said.

The French minister arrived in Baghdad Saturday from Amman on the second leg of a five-day Middle East tour. He goes on to Syria Monday.

He held his first round-table Saturday night with Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz.

Iraq reports heavy Iranian losses in latest offensive

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Sunday that more than 15,000 Iranian troops had been killed in fierce battles last week when Iran launched a new offensive in the Gulf war.

The Iraqi News Agency quoted a high command official as saying the Iraqis had lost 15,258 dead. He added that the Iraqis destroyed or captured 98 Iranian tanks and 81 armoured personnel carriers.

He said nothing about Iraqi losses.

The Iraqis began their offensive in the early hours of Monday morning, thrusting forward against Iraqi defences along the border, southeast of Baghdad.

Fierce battles continued until early on Thursday, when Iran claimed it had destroyed an Iraqi brigade and Iraq said it had surrounded the spearhead of the attacking force in a 10-hour battle and forced 1,000 men to surrender.

A military spokesman said Iraqi naval units and jets Saturday night attacked Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island and hit an oil tanker anchored there, according to the agency.

Earlier in the day the Iraqi high command said its planes flew more than 100 raids against Iranian battle positions, causing heavy losses.

The news agency said the Iraqi chief of staff, Gen. Abdul Jabbar Shanshal, told state television the Iraqis had launched their offensive along a 15-kilometre front, concentrating on a sector two to three kilometres wide.

Gen. Shanshal estimated the attacking forces at four divisions. The commander of the Fourth Army Corps, which bore the brunt of the Iranian attack, told reporters earlier this week that he believed the Iraqis wanted to reach the Iraqi town of Amara, which lies on a strategic highway linking Baghdad with Basra.

The Iraqis tried to encircle Basra last year but failed to break through Iraqi defences. Since the fighting on the ground has eased off, Iraq has been using its supremacy in air power to keep up pressure on the Iranian forces.

Two Israeli mothers invited to visit captive sons in Beirut

AMMAN (Agencies) — An announcement on Jordan Television has extended an invitation to the mothers of two Israeli soldiers being held by a faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to visit their sons in Lebanon.

The announcer, Harnn Muhammad, said on Jordan's Hebrew-language news Saturday that he had met both soldiers and found them well. The two, who were taken prisoners in Lebanon more than five months ago by the group of Ahmad Jibril, have not been allowed visits by the International Red Cross.

Mr. Muhammad told the mothers of Yosef Groff and Nissim Shaleva that they could go to Beirut and there contact the Red Cross which would arrange the visit.

Asked for her reaction on Israel Radio Sunday, Miriam Groff said she had been "astounded" by the message and had already started "making various inquiries." She said that it was a pity the PLO had not made such an offer before but if "the PLO wants us to come we'll do all we can to arrange it."

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said he was not aware of any requests from the mothers and an army spokesman said the army was not dealing with the matter.

Israel has demanded that the two soldiers be accorded the same Red Cross visits that six other soldiers held by the PLO's Al Fatah wing are allowed. Israel has said it would not withdraw from Lebanon until all its prisoners are repatriated.

Iran, Iraq to end 'senseless' bloodshed

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda Sunday appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their war and said it was aiding the United States and Israel.

In a commentary on the renewed flare-up of fighting in the past few days, Pravda said the war was pointless and brought nothing but suffering to both the Iranian and Iraqi peoples.

"From the viewpoint of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries the most reasonable thing Iran and Iraq could do is put an immediate stop to this senseless bloodshed," it added.

The daily said it was regrettable that the war had deeply divided the Arab states with some supporting Baghdad and others Tehran.

Cypriots poll after bitterest campaign

NICOSIA (R) — Greek Cypriots voted briskly Sunday to choose a new president for this communally divided and strategically sited island after the bitterest election campaign since independence 23 years ago.

By midday more than half the 328,000 electorate had voted in the three-way contest. Centre-right President Spyros Kyprianou is battling to stay in power with the help of Communist allies.

In the election campaign conservative Glafcos Clerides said the alliance with the Akei Communist Party would bind Mr. Kyprianou to Communist policies at home and abroad.

But the president denied this, saying Akei had made no radical demands in its joint manifesto with his own Democratic Party (Diko).

Pre-election polls made Mr. Kyprianou a narrow favourite to beat Mr. Clerides and Socialist Party leader Vassos Lyssarides. Whoever wins will claim to be ruler of all Cyprus, even though

Van Der Broek urges Euro-Arab cooperation

BAHRAIN (R) — Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Der Broek, on a five-nation Middle East tour, Sunday called for greater Arab-European cooperation to bring peace to the Gulf, the Gulf News Agency said.

The 29-month-old Iraq-Iran war, which flared up again a week ago, was among issues the Dutch minister discussed with Bahraini Foreign Minister Sheikh Moh-

ammad Ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa. Urging Europe to help ease tension in the region, Sheikh Mohammad said: "Western Europe should look at the Middle East from the position of neutrality and should try to have a dialogue with the Palestinians."

Mr. Van Der Broek later flew to the UAE, the last leg of his tour which also took him to Oman, Jordan and Lebanon. UAE off-

icials said the minister's talks in Abu Dhabi would cover economic ties as well as Middle Eastern political questions.

Dutch imports from the UAE last year, mainly crude oil, totalled about \$300 million. The UAE bought \$189 million worth of Dutch agricultural produce, foodstuffs, chemicals and industrial goods.

Pakistan foreign minister arrives today

AMMAN (Petra) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan arrives in Amman Monday on a four-day visit, during which he will hold talks with Jordanian senior officials on developments in the Middle East.

Lt-Gen. (retired) Yaqub-Khan was born in December 1920, and attended The Royal Indian Military College and Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun from 1932 to 1940. He received his army commission in 1940 during the Second World War and served with the allied forces in the Middle East at the siege of Tobruk in 1941.

After the establishment of Pakistan in 1947, he opted for service in the Pakistan army and commanded an armoured regiment and then an armoured brigade. He attended the Pakistan Army Staff

College in Quetta and subsequently held various command and staff appointments in the Pakistan army.

After his retirement from the army, Yaqub-Khan was appointed in 1972 as Pakistan ambassador in France with concurrent accreditation to Ireland.

In December 1973, Yaqub-Khan was posted as Pakistan ambassador to the United States of America. Ambassador Yaqub-Khan gained international fame during this period for his role in defusing a potentially dangerous situation by successfully persuading a group of American Muslims, who had taken hostage a large number of residents of Washington DC, to release them without harm or injury. The negotiations with this group lasted over 30 hours and ambassador

Yaqub-Khan's role was publicly lauded by the then U.S. President Jimmy Carter and U.S. Secretary of State, Cyrus Vance.

After his ambassadorial appointment in the U.S.A. he was posted as Pakistan ambassador to Moscow in late 1979. In 1980, Yaqub-Khan was again appointed as Pakistan ambassador in France with concurrent accreditation to Ireland.

Foreign Minister Yaqub-Khan is a linguist familiar with the English, French, German, Russian, Bengali, Italian and Urdu languages. He can also read and understand the Arabic language. Among his wide intellectual interests Yaqub-Khan specialises in philosophy and literature. He takes a keen interest in sports and has been an international polo player.

Sharon submits formal resignation

TEL AVIV (R) — Ariel Sharon was removed Sunday as Israeli defence minister and his responsibilities vested temporarily in Prime Minister Menachem Begin but Mr. Sharon remained in the cabinet as minister without portfolio.

Mr. Sharon's removal was recommended by a judicial inquiry which found him indirectly responsible for a massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut last September.

Mr. Sharon wrote in a letter of resignation to Mr. Begin: "I wish to state that I will comply with the cabinet decision and transfer the portfolio of the Defence Ministry."

His letter added: "I wish to state that I do not intend to resign from the cabinet."

Parliament was expected to confirm the change Monday, clearing the way for the appointment of a new defence minister. The leading candidate for the job is

Moshe Arens, Israel's ambassador in Washington.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer said he was "sure Mr. Sharon will help Mr. Arens fulfil his role."

Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir told the cabinet that by giving up the defence post Mr. Sharon had complied with the commission's recommendation that he "draw the appropriate personal conclusions" -- a euphemism for resign.

Grenade attack on Peace Now sparks fears of factional violence in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A grenade attack on Israeli peace campaigners this week has raised fears that Israel is sliding into violence as Israelis grow more intolerant of each other's views on how to deal with the Arabs.

But in a display of unity rare in recent years, politicians of all persuasions have condemned the grenade attack which killed a moderate peace campaigner and injured 10.

The attack on a group of "Peace Now" protesters demanding implementation of an inquiry report criticising Israeli leaders for their indirect responsibility for the Beirut massacre, is viewed by many Israelis as a symbol of an increasingly acrimonious confrontation between the right and left.

"I hope this is the end of a period, I see it as a landmark in a trend that began in our society a long time ago," said Avraham Burg, one of the protesters slightly hurt in the blast and the son of Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

The animosity began with the occupation of the West Bank in

1967, he said, and since then the country has "come conditioned to violence by the killings of Palestinian demonstrators."

The Peace Now movement Saturday began a seven-day vigil in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv in memory of their colleague killed in the blast near the cabinet office in occupied Jerusalem on Thursday.

Around a low black altar, dozens of Israelis, many of whom disagree with the movement, were gathered in Tel Aviv Sunday, arguing heatedly over Israel's policy on the West Bank, the recent resignation of Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and the war in Lebanon.

Protected by police against further attacks, the only point of agreement among those present was that the murder must not serve as a precedent in Israel.

'Unacceptable'

"It threw me completely off balance. I don't know what I think anymore, except that such an attack is unacceptable," said Doron Roith, a student who voted for an

extreme right-wing party and strongly supports Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

Political vehemence within Israel has run so high that, as the victims of the attack were taken to hospital, one government supporter shouted: "It's a pity you weren't all blown up."

Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant ultra-nationalist Jewish Defence League, said the attack had "changed nothing. The left remains the left -- the enemies of Israel -- putting the knife in the people's back."

The rabbi, whose supporters have been arrested in the past for attacks against Arabs, was briefly questioned by police after last week's blast.

Police say they have not arrested anyone in connection with the attack and are continuing the investigation.

The mass-circulation Maariv newspaper called for "common action, sharp and unequivocal, to make clear that Israel will not tolerate events such as the one that brought about the tragic death of Emil Grunzweig."



Rawabdeh appointed Amman mayor

AMMAN (J.T.) — National Consultative Council Deputy Speaker and former minister Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh has been appointed mayor of Amman to succeed Mr. Issam Ajlouni, who died last December, a cabinet announcement said Sunday.

Mr. Rawabdeh, who has now resigned his NCC membership to take up the new post, had previously served the country in various capacities such as director of the Pharmacies Department at the Ministry of Health, secretary-general of Yarmouk University, minister of communications and minister of health.

Mr. Mawlood Abdul Qader and Dr. Ishaq Al Farhan, a former minister of education, have been appointed as members of the Amman Municipal Council. Sunday's cabinet announcement said. The appointments take effect Monday.

'82 figures reflect rise in cost of living in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The average cost of living in Jordan for the past year registered 206.75 points in comparison with 192.5 in 1981, according to Department of Statistics figures published in the Al Rai newspaper Sunday.

The new statistics indicate that, the average rise in the cost of living in 1982 registered 7.4 per cent -- the lowest inflation figure for the past 10 years.

This means that one Jordanian dinar in 1982 had the purchasing power of 49.8 fils in 1975, according to the paper's economic analyst. He said the average rise in prices over the past seven years which registered 11 per cent per annum, meant that capital investors, at an 11 per cent interest rate over this period, had merely managed to keep their capital at the same level without actually making any real profits.

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10 killed in Italy as high winds hit ski-lift cabins

CHAMPOLUC, Italy (R) — Ten people were killed Sunday when high winds swept three ski-lift cabins 60 metres into a mountainside near this north Italian ski resort, police said.

They said eight skiers died instantly when three cabins came off the cableway. Two others died soon afterwards in hospital and two more were slightly injured.

Other skiers on the lift were plucked from their cabins by rescue helicopters in driving wind and snow at an altitude of 1,900 metres near the Swiss border.

Eyewitnesses said the accident happened close to the lift's departure point when one of the cabins became detached, slid back down the cable and dislodged another two.

Each cabin was carrying four people when they came off the lift in an area about 16 kilometres south of the Matterhorn. It was not known how many people were on the ski-lift at the time of the accident but local officials said the lift had about 15 cabins, which could each carry four people.

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FEATURES

Unemployment — Main reason for Australia's cut in immigration

By Brian Timms

SYDNEY — Australia, once an El Dorado for people seeking a new life, is now putting a brake on immigration as the world recession bites deeper into its economy. With unemployment rising every month, the government has introduced several measures aimed at keeping unwanted migrants out.

The latest move cut the planned intake of skilled immigrants and their dependents by 10,000 and severely restricted the types of workers to be allowed in.

Prospective migrants turning up at Australian consulates and embassies will now have only 21 categories of jobs to choose from instead of 75 last year.

Steel workers and those in related industries are among those

removed from the list of workers needed in Australia's six states under the country's labour shortage programme.

The types of jobs still available vary from state to state, but in New South Wales, badly hit by recession, the categories have been cut from 53 to eight.

Pastry cooks, computer programmers, orthodontic technicians and precision instrument makers are among those who still have the best chance of settling in New South Wales.

Restriction on immigration is new to Australia. Only last year it scrapped a scheme helping to pay the travel costs of migrants with the skills it needed most.

In the 1950s shiploads of British migrants paid only £10 (then \$28) a head for the voyage of more than

18,000 kilometres.

But with Australia suffering its worst drought for a century and its economy caught in the general world recession, unemployment has now reached record levels.

A total of 553,000 people are out of work, eight per cent of the

work force, and the figure is likely to rise when the latest batch of summer school-leavers starts looking for jobs.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, which had criticised the rate of immigration, welcomed the new measures as a step

in the right direction.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's liberal coalition government has to hold an election by October at the latest and the move against worker-immigrants is expected to be generally popular. In the past, an influx of man-

power was vital to maintain Australia's booming farming and mineral-based economy.

The government sets an annual figure for all immigration. This year's initial quota, including refugees, dependent relatives, workers and New Zealanders, was

129,000 for the period to the end of June.

There are an estimated 50,000 illegal immigrants in Australia, most of whom came in on holiday visas and stayed on to work.

Over the past three months, 500 of them have been deported, left

under supervision or agreed to go voluntarily.

But with the growth rate in Australia's population, including births and migrants, running at an annual rate of only 1.6 per cent, immigration is likely to increase again if happier boom days return.

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HOME NEWS

EEC long term loans to set up medium-size industry, craft ventures

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) has received two loans totalling nearly \$7.03 million from the European Investment Bank (EIB), the EEC's bank for long-term finance, according to the London-based Middle East Economic Digest (MEED).

It said in its latest edition that the loans will be used for small and medium-size industrial, tourism and craft ventures.

The first loan of \$4.7 million is from the EIB's own resources, mainly from borrowings on the capital markets, the magazine said. This loan, it explained, is for 12 years and carries interest of 9.15 per cent, after allowing for a two per cent interest subsidy financed from the EEC budget.

The second loan, according to MEED, amounts to \$2.3 million and is repayable over 40 years with a one per cent interest rate. The second loan comes from EEC

funds managed by the EIB for granting loans on special terms, the magazine said.

The two loans are the first to be made under the second financial protocol between the EEC and Jordan, which came into force on January 1, the magazine said.

MEED also reported that the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) had signed a \$7.6 million loan agreement with the National Planning Council (NPC) to part-finance the \$75 million Zarqa-Ruseifa water and sewerage scheme. The project is also supported by the World Bank, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and West Germany's lending institution (KfW).

According to the magazine, a contract award is expected soon for the 24,000-cubic metre-a-day Zarqa sewage treatment plant, planned as part of the scheme, and expected to cost \$25 million.

MEED retracts report saying Euroloan increased by \$25m

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Euroloan expected to be made to Jordan will stand at \$200 million and will not be increased to \$225 million as formerly reported by the Jordan Times says the London-based Middle East Economic Digest

(MEED). MEED earlier also reported that the seven-year loan would be increased by \$25 million from \$200 million, but the magazine's latest issue has retracted its earlier report.



Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani (second from right) addresses a five-day seminar on agriculture in the Arab World at the Amman Chamber of Industry Sunday (Petra photo)

Hourani says chemical fertilisers could increase Arab agricultural production by 100-700 per cent

AMMAN (Petra) — Chemical fertilisers can play a significant role in increasing Arab agricultural production, and the increase could go up by between 100 and 700 per cent, according to Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani.

He said that the Arab World still lacks proper planning for the use of fertilisers both on the national and pan-Arab levels.

Addressing a five-day seminar on "consultations on agriculture, marketing and pricing of fertilisers and credit facilities users" held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Hourani said that Arab processing industries should be brought into harmony with food,

animal and agricultural production to ensure food security for the whole Arab World.

Mr. Hourani, who deputised for Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour in opening the seminar, expressed his hope that the delegates would arrive at an agreement on the policies and means of developing Arab agricultural potential, and ways of properly and economically exploiting Arab natural resources.

Among the delegates was a representative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) who said that his organisation hopes the seminar will find better means of employing fertilisers, insecticides and highyield seeds to increase the Arab World's total produce.

Other speakers included a representative of the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID) and the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) both of which helped to organise the seminar.

linear in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the FAO.

Also addressing the opening session was Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Dajani who called for intensive Arab efforts to increase the production of fertilisers in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food.

Later, the delegates reviewed the first working paper submitted by the Jordanian delegation. The paper examines the chemical fertiliser situation in the Arab World and outlines the role of Jordanian agricultural credit institutions and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company in promoting agriculture in the country.

Countries taking part in the seminar are: Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, Lebanon, North Yemen, South Yemen, Oman, Pakistan, Holland, India and Canada as well as FAO, AOAD and AOID representatives.

Queen Noor endorses agreement to open orphans' village in 1985

By Affah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday received the agreement signed between the Jordan government, represented by the Ministry of Social Development, and the SOS Kinderdorf International to set up a children's village in Jordan.

In accepting the agreement the Queen also received Minister of Social Development Ins'am Al Mufri, the establishing committee of the SOS Association, the SOS Kinderdorf International representative in Jordan, Wolfgang Krug Von Nidda at the Nadwa Palace here.

SOS Kinderdorf International, which was established in 1949 by Professor Hermann Gmeiner in Innsbruck, Austria, has established children's villages all over the world. The village provides orphaned and abandoned children with a surrogate mother, a family atmosphere, shelter and a village community.

"Through the efforts of Her Majesty Queen Noor the SOS project came into existence," Mrs. Al Mufri said Wednesday during the signing ceremony which took place at the Ministry of Social Development.

Under the agreement, which was signed by Mrs. Al Mufri and Mr. Nidda, the Jordanian government will give the necessary facilities to the SOS Kinderdorf International enabling them to establish a model village in Jordan.

During the ceremony Mrs. Mufri expressed her great pleasure at signing the agreement. "It is not just the financial assistance that is coming from an international organisation, but it is important to us, but the principle of the village whereby everything is directed at ensuring the welfare of the child is also impressive."

"Every effort is to be made to provide a healthy family atmosphere for the children," she added. Because the project coincides precisely with the ministry's aims and activities, Mrs. Al Mufri pointed out that they cannot but learn much from the venture.

Mrs. Al Mufri said that SOS International will finance the building of the village and will meet the running expenses for 5 years "which could be renewed later."

Mrs. Al Mufri also expressed appreciation of the Austrian Chancellor Kreisky who responded to the project and to the founder of the international organisation Professor Gmeiner who "is eager for the project to get off the ground".

Establishing Committee of the SOS Jordan Association at the ceremony, Mrs. Al Mufri thanked them for their efforts and said that they will be carrying a big responsibility in ensuring the success of the SOS project.

The establishing committee comprises Mrs. Laila Sharaf, Dr. Ghadah Paqa'in, Mrs. Furtunee Sukkar, Dr. Muhyiddin Touq, Mr. Jaffar Touqan, Mr. Hakam Khayyar, Mr. Sami Habayeb, and Mr. Wolfgang Krug Von Nidda.

At the ceremony, Mr. Nidda said that the agreement is a "very important step in the history of our international organisation."

"The SOS village in Jordan will not be a model from an architectural perspective, but most certainly will from the point of view of the best way of bringing up orphaned and abandoned children," he said.

Mr. Nidda also pointed out that the project plans to be open by 1985.

The SOS village, according to the agreement, will consist of one nursery school and 10 houses each containing between 6 and 10 children. Newly-born babies and youngsters of compulsory school age will also be admitted to the village.

The surrogate mothers will be women without family ties and will be aged between 25 and 40 years.

She must give the children love, care and security, enabling them to grow up in a normal happy family environment.

JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES Co. Ltd. ANNOUNCEMENT

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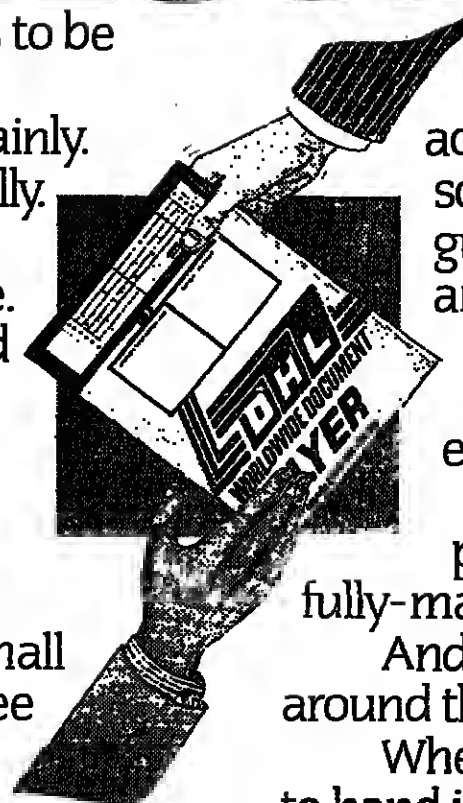
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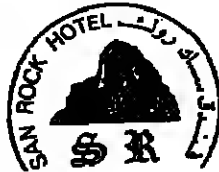
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Amman deserves the best

AMMAN is not merely a symbol of what Jordan has achieved in the past several decades. Nor should our capital city be seen only as a measure of our industrial or social development. It means much more to those who live in it and those who love it, and they are many.

A former mayor of Amman once described it as the most beautiful city in the world, and maybe he still holds the same opinion today. The late mayor, Isam Ajlouni, never failed to prove that he loved the place so much and died in office fully dedicated not only to serving its population but also to making it a more beautiful and safer city to live in. But, having said that, Amman is not a perfect city, and most of us know that it has many problems. Who, among us, is not aware that when we speak of municipality services extended to citizens and residents, there are actually two Ammans, one in the west and another in the east? Who can deny the fact that, with the ubiquitous diggings in and around the city perimeter, some of our streets are made that much more dangerous? Who has not gone through traffic congestions,

and has not faced parking problems and negotiated dangerous road junctions? Who has not missed taking walks in the park or the sight of even artificial lakes in Amman? But more importantly, who has not experienced water shortages and repeated electricity cuts? And who has not heard about the lack of funds for carrying out necessary municipality projects and installations?

Yes, Amman is a beautiful place, almost like a haven city in a troubled Middle East, yet it has problems. Hence the extreme importance of the Amman mayor's job.

Mr. Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh, the newly appointed mayor, has the experience, and his practical approach to problems throughout his public service is well known, to be the good mayor of Amman we expect him to be. His personal integrity and devotion should make him even more successful in discharging the duties of his new office.

But as we wish Mayor Rawabdeh luck in his task, we warn that only achievements could speak for themselves. As we wait, Amman cannot stop.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Israeli bomb death shows Zionists' fear of peace

The bomb that exploded near Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office has blown up the idea of "Israeli democracy" which Israel has used for more than three decades to cover up its aggressive policies. The Israeli citizen torn to pieces by the bomb was a member of the "Peace Now Movement", and this plainly reflects how fearful the Zionist leadership in Israel is of peace.

It has been the Israeli leaders' custom to liquidate non-Jewish subjects, but this incident puts into a whole new light the ideology propagated by the Zionists regarding their concern for the life of Jews throughout the world. It has been natural for

them to massacre thousands of Arabs under the cover of protecting Israel's peace, but who is the Begin leadership protecting when an Israeli person gives his life while attempting to promote a peaceable outlook within Israeli society?

It is not easy to predict the outcome of this regrettable incident, but the very occurrence of such an incident simply indicates how violently the Israeli leadership would respond to any genuine peace efforts for the Middle East region. It is also a lesson to the Arabs fighting the "peace battle", indicating how fierce such a battle is, when it threatens Israel's expansionist and annexationist ambitions.

Al Dustour: PNC resolutions must help peace process

The Palestine National Council (PNC) Monday opens its fourteenth session, which is undoubtedly the most important one in its history.

Among the complications the PNC session is to face is the recent American peace drive, which has been a positive response to the continued Israeli aggression, and the great development to world public opinion regarding the Palestinian problem.

An appropriate Arab response to the American peace proposals was formulated at the Arab summit held in Fez, Morocco last September. Such a unanimously-agreed stand should be enhanced by the PNC session, and Israel should be made to suffer increasing isolation by promoting an Arab

peace offensive. Israel has rejected the Arab peace proposals in an off-handed way despite the fact that they are in full conformity with the United Nations' resolutions, and has even taken an openly tough stand towards President Reagan's peace initiative for the Middle East.

Hence, it is of great importance that the PNC's forthcoming decisions facilitate the continuation of the peace offensive in the region, and the accomplishment of a just and durable peace in view of the fervent Israeli effort to put obstacles in its path.

We are positive that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership will wisely take all these political developments into accounts.

Sawt Al Shaab: Sharon goes, but Zionist ideology remains

The question posed by the Sabra and Shatila massacre, and the judicial condemnation of Israel's former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's involvement, is not a question of individuals as much as that of an ideology—a way of thinking, which all officials in the Israeli ruling circles share.

Such a way of thinking is the source of the violence and suffering in the Middle East. It is a mentality based on a racial grudge, violence and bloodshed. And what is most tragic about it is its success in mobilising almost all the Israelis behind

it. The ousting of Sharon as defence minister does not change these facts. The same outlook that pursues an annexationist line, denying the rights of the Palestinian people, will be sustained by another terrorist-minded defence minister. The spirit of militaristic hegemony, and aggression against other nations is the essence of the question. Moreover, with or without a portfolio, Sharon remains as a symbol of the blood-lust that remains inherent to the Zionist state.

Strategic islands given limited independence

By James Foley
Reuters

SAIPAN, Western Pacific — The United States is divesting itself of the administration of hundreds of strategically vital islands in the central and western Pacific in a way which could be vetoed by the Soviet Union.

The Americans, who wrested the islands from the Japanese during World War II, administer them under a 1947 mandate from the United Nations Security Council. They are now preparing to grant them limited independence.

The U.S. trust territory administration, located on this island some 1,500 miles south of Japan, is withering away as the four island groups form governments and prepare to enter a new relationship with the United States.

Washington, mindful of the military value of the islands, is insisting on maintaining responsibility for security in the region. This includes banning any future presence on the 2,100 islands of a third country such as the Soviet Union. As a result, the Soviet Union could throw a spanner into the works with its veto in the Security Council, which must agree to the final arrangements made between Washington and the islands.

There is talk among politicians in the islands of Washington instead asking the U.N. Trusteeship Council, which operates on a majority vote and where the Russians have no veto, to sanction the forthcoming treaties. But U.S. officials at trust territory headquarters say Washington fully intends to take the matter back to the Security Council even if Moscow threatens a veto.

"The issue has to go back to the Security Council," Donald Yellman, a State Department official involved in negotiations between the island groups and the United States, told Reuters. The trust territory of the Pacific islands was the only such territory formed by the Security Council because of its strategic value.

U.S. and Japanese military strategists see the islands as essential to the ability of the United States to support its allies, particularly the Philippines, Japan and South Korea. They would view establishment of a Soviet naval or air base as disastrous, which is why the defence department insists that any deals struck with the islands contain subsidiary agreements to prevent a third country moving into the area.

The United States originally sought a single agreement with all four groups of islands, but only the Northern Marianas, the group of

which Saipan is the capital, wanted Commonwealth status. This is a close relationship similar to that between the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

Instead, the United States signed "compacts of free association" with the other three island groups, the Marshalls in the east, Palau in the west and the Federated States of Micronesia in the centre.

Military route

These islands stretch across the Pacific from southwest of Hawaii to southeast of the Philippines and provide, as they did during World War II, a military route from the United States to the heart of Asia. The compacts have to be put to plebiscite in the islands. Palau is voting later this month and the federated states are expected to vote in the spring, but the Marshalls' plebiscite has been put off indefinitely because of a dispute which is fundamentally over money.

The U.S. will give them varying amounts of money over several years to assist in development. But it will also retain the use of Kwajalein atoll, in the Marshalls, as a target for test missiles fired from California and will have the right to contingency use of large areas of Palau for military purposes.

DE FACTONOMICS

Options before the Palestinians in Algiers

By T.A. Jaber

The Palestinian National Council (PNC) today convenes in Algiers at a historic point of time for the Palestine question. Its resolutions on the election of the PLO Executive Committee and the proposed plans for a peaceful settlement will affect the future of the Middle East and its peoples.

The question arises: What options are open to the Palestinians? In an attempt to analyse this matter, I would say that the possible outcome of the Algiers meeting can be predicted according to the following:

To start with, the Palestinians are currently under the influence of two major forces. On the one hand, there are pressures exerted on them to become extremists and fanatics. On the other, plans for a peaceful settlement have been proposed which, if acted upon, will hopefully meet the Palestinian aspirations and rights.

The pressures on the Pal-

estinians take many forms and emanate from many sources. In the occupied West Bank and Gaza, more than 37 per cent of the total area has been confiscated and colonised by Israel.

Plans to expropriate more of the Arab land, to establish more colonies and increase their Israeli population are announced regularly. Arab universities and other institutions in the occupied areas are continuously threatened by Israeli oppressive actions.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon devastated the Palestinian community there, destroyed the PLO base and physical infrastructure and culminated in the brutal massacre of innocent Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila. The Israeli authorities are, under various pretexts, pursuing their plans to destroy Palestinian communities starting with those in the occupied areas and Lebanon.

Libya and Syria have been pushing the Palestinians towards an extremist position even if their attempts have endangered the PLO unity. Small Palestinian factions will endorse this approach because of their own immediate interests.

It is no wonder that the Palestinians doubt the seriousness of different peace plans. So far one of them has proved effective. This applies to both the Arab Foz Plan and President Reagan's initiative. The continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the ineffectiveness of the American administration in making any progress as concerns Israeli withdrawal reinforce Palestinian doubts and compel them to keep other options open.

However, the Palestinians have now less room for manoeuvre and should not remain indecisive for too long. Their attempts to support revolutionary segments in certain

Arab countries have been self-defeating in the light of the pre-set framework of Arab societies. In other words, the Palestinians can no longer afford to disregard second-best solutions.

It seems that PLO officials have already taken steps to explore the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. They have, more or less, accepted the Arab Foz Plan and referred to positive elements in Reagan's initiative. Details of a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation are being worked out. They are also observing a self-imposed cease-fire as concerns military activities against Israeli targets.

Faced with these two contrasting options, the most probable outcome of the PNC meeting in Algiers is a mixed one; The olive branch and the gun and in this order. The meeting will give proposals for peace a fair chance, despite the

prevailing uncertainty. Accordingly, Yasser Arafat will get the support he needs and may come up with a more cohesive Executive Committee. The Jordanian-Palestinian confederation will also be approved and a formula may be worked out confident on PLO representation in forthcoming negotiations.

On the other hand, the PNC — for the time being will be cautious enough not to unilaterally recognise Israel nor to amend the Palestinian National Charter. Though it will guide future action in favour of cooperating with moderate Arab states, it will keep the military option open but temporarily inactive. If nothing positive materialises out of peaceful efforts, military activities most probably will be resumed. This is why time, now more than ever, is very crucial to the stability and future of our region.



Suharto contemplates stepping down soon

By Peter Griffiths
Reuters

JAKARTA — As the only candidate in sight for the presidency, Indonesia's President Suharto is certain of re-election as leader of the world's biggest Muslim nation next month, but his fourth term in office could be his last.

General Suharto has denied he wants to be president for life and said recently it was time for the younger generation to take over. Sources close to him say he is contemplating stepping down as early as 1985.

By then after 20 years in power, say the sources, the president hopes Indonesia will have overcome the political and economic turmoil left by his predecessor, President Sukarno.

By keeping a remarkably low profile, shunning the limelight and raising traditional Javanese modesty to a fine art, General Suharto's style is in stark contrast to the flamboyance of the Sukarno years, and his "new order" administration has made considerable

economic achievements.

Oil revenues, political stability and aid and advice from Western friends have helped the administration reduce inflation to all-time lows, spurred development and domestic manufacturing and brought virtual self-sufficiency in rice, the staple food for Indonesia's 150 million people.

But the world glut of oil — source of 70 per cent of Indonesia's export revenues — and a slump in income from the country's non-energy exports is bogging down what was until a couple of years a buoyant if not booming economy.

With only five weeks to go to his re-election by congress, President Suharto announced price increases for kerosene, which is used throughout the country for cooking and lighting, and eradicated subsidies on staple foods. The measures have already started pushing up inflation. The government has under wraps an even tougher package of fiscal measures should world oil prices plunge after the collapse of last month's OPEC meeting.

Politically, the country appears to be more stable than ever. Before the last presidential election in 1978, university students took to the streets to criticise business dealings of General Suharto and his wife, Ibu Tien. But now under threat of expulsion if they take part in political activity or criticise the government while on campus, the students have so far been quiet.

The Muslim opposition PPP party, which in 1978 walked out of congress over religious issues and provoked General Suharto to exclude opposition members from the cabinet for the first time, also appears to have acquiesced.

In last year's parliamentary election PPP candidates were criticised for campaigning on religious grounds and accusing President Suharto's Golkar party of being anti-Islam.

But this week John Naro, chairman of the PPP, stated the party's allegiance to Indonesia's official ideology, the elaborately structured secular cult of Pancasila, which lays down five guiding principles for Indonesian society and separates religion and politics.

Despite an apparent total lack of political activity National Security Chief Admiral Sudomo has ordered political meetings banned from Feb. 15 to March 15 to "maintain tranquility" until after the election.

Fears that Islamic militancy will focus social and political discontent are a strong motive for the propagation of Pancasila. But apart from a few alleged Muslim fanatics sentenced to death for hijacking and subversion, there has been little sign in this 90-per-cent-Muslim country of radical fundamentalism.

The normally vociferous opposition group known as Petition of 50 has also remained silent. In this past the group of former politicians, prominent academics and retired military men have criticised General Suharto's government as being undemocratic, unconstitutional and condoning widespread corruption.

"It is almost as if it is too quiet," said one opposition politician. "But with the security forces tightly in control, the students completely cowed and even the group of 50 silent, I believe it will stay this way."

There is some doubt, however, about whether General Suharto will again pick Adam Malik, vice-president since 1978 and previously speaker of the house, as his running mate.

Some observers say they believe the new house speaker, Amir Machmud, will be next vice-president and possible successor to General Suharto.

President Chun has softened a tough image

By Allan Reditt
Reuters

SEOUL — A softening of South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's former tough image has repaid rich diplomatic rewards for his government and the signs are that he intends to continue with his more liberal approach.

In a new message President Chun promised to begin lifting the ban on 567 politicians barred from politics for eight years during the widespread purges of 1980. The promise followed the December release of arch-dissident Kim Dae-Jung from jail and his subsequent departure for the United States, ostensibly for medical treatment.

The release of Mr. Kim cleared the way for the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the first official visit by a Japanese premier to South Korea. The Japanese, still smarting from the audacious kidnapping of Mr. Kim from a Tokyo hotel in 1973 by South Korean agents, had seen

the Kim case as an impediment to improved relations.

With Mr. Kim safely in the United States, Mr. Nakasone and President Chun were able to cement a new era in Tokyo-Seoul relations with agreement on a \$4-billion Japanese loan for Korean development.

The image of the president himself has subtly changed. The stern ex-soldier, stiff in unfamiliar civilian suits and garish ties, has gone. The president now projects the avuncular image of a leader given to telling folksy tales to illustrate a point. He wears sober ties and pale-rimmed spectacles, and artists no longer retouch photographs to hide his obvious baldness. On the international stage both critics and admirers admit he has braced up a foot wrong. His sparing of Mr. Kim from the gallows after he had been sentenced to death in 1980 for sedition, won him the honour of being the first head of state to be received by President Ronald Reagan at the White House.

His tours of four African countries and Canada, and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) helped bolster his image at home and abroad. He has received in Seoul the heads of state of Indonesia, Costa Rica, Liberia, Zaire and Turkey, the heads of government of Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica and Thailand and U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

He has also taken the initiative on the key issue of re-uniting the divided Korean peninsula.

Mr. Chun gained a propaganda victory with an offer to meet North Korean leader Kim Il-Sung at a place of his rival's choosing. The north rejected the proposal.

The spate of liberalising reforms began in 1981 with the lifting of martial law, easing of restrictions on overseas travel and the granting of presidential amnesties which benefited about 8,000 prisoners.

Last year, apart from freeing Mr. Kim, President Chun released 47 political prisoners associated with Mr. Kim's cause and the 1980 civilian uprising in the southern

provincial capital of Kwangju. On a less serious note rules forcing high school students to wear black military-style uniforms and scalp-clipping haircuts were relaxed in 1982.

These measures have resulted in a dramatic change in the atmosphere in South Korea since the president and his co-conspirators staged a coup against the upper echelons of the armed forces in December 1979, in the unsettled period after the October assassination of President Park Chung-Hee.

The brief liberal spring of 1980 ended in May student riots and the violent Kwangju uprising followed by extensive purges of all sectors of Korean society.

With General Chun elected president in August 1980, the following year began with his government securely in power, the armed forces unified, opposition politicians banned, the civil service weeded of disloyal elements and the press cowed. After a year of protest against Chun's draconian measures from foreign and

domestic liberals, the tide turned in 1981 with the sparing of Mr. Kim and the lifting of martial law.

Student protests have dropped markedly due partly to tougher academic selection. Forced conscription has been reduced to 30 months from three years and the length of compulsory civil defence training has been slashed. Parliament has been allowed to flex its muscles. President Chun's own ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has rejected some presidential legislative proposals and got away with it — unthinkable under the former regime of President Park.

Criticism is still heard. Parliament's demand for the restoration of the 567 banned politicians may be met, but opposition leader Kim Young-Sam, former head of the banned New Democratic Party (NDP) remains under house arrest.

And the National Council of Churches of Korea says over 350 political prisoners are still in South Korean jails.

SPORTS

National tennis team leaves for Inter-Arab Tournament

By Ara Voskian
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordanian national tennis team left for Sudan Sunday to participate in the Inter-Arab Tennis Tournament which is to be held in Khartoum.

The weeklong tournament which starts on Feb. 15 and will continue until Feb. 22 is sponsored by the Sudanese Tennis Federation.

The Jordanian team who represent the Jordanian Tennis Federation consist of Ziad Dajani, Naser Kamal, Rami Al Faraj, and Maureen Stalla as the team's coach.

Commenting on the forthcoming tournament and the Jordanian team's chances of good results Mrs. Stalla who is the Jordan national team coach said: "We expect a tough competition as our players are not used to playing on grass courts, but Rami Al Faraj is expected to do well against other junior players."

On the local scene the Jordan junior tennis team defeated the American Embassy team 8-2 on

Friday Feb. 11.

The Jordanians won all six singles and two doubles matches while the American team won only two doubles matches.

The national team was represented by Peter Abreveski, Rami Faraj, Ziyad Dajani, Iyad Shehadeh, Nasser Kamal and Nabil Zuremut. The tournament was highlighted by Rami Faraj who won 3 sets against Larry Taylor of the American team. The two American doubles who won were Stan Stalla and Larry Taylor who beat Rami Faraj and Iyad Shehadeh, and S. Dewitt and R. Tuberson who defeated T. Fayyad and L. Dajani.

"Our players need competition," said Mrs. Stalla. "We are planning to challenge other teams in Jordan because that is where

our U.S. and western counterparts have the advantage over us."

The Jordanian team's star player Hani Al Ali is in the United States presently, and Mrs. Stalla hopes "to have him back in summer so as he can play in the Junior Championship to be held in Morocco probably in July 1983."

The Jordanian Tennis Federation's winter/spring programme is in progress and all Jordanians and foreigners are eligible to play on the appropriate ladder. There are three ladders and the first 12 on each ladder will receive free training.

"The programme is in its third year," said Mrs. Stalla. "it is to develop the standard of the tennis players and to get better results in local and international tournaments."

Connors, Higuera meet in final

TORONTO (R) — Jimmy Connors Saturday defeated Peter McNamara of Australia, 6-4, 6-4, 7-5, to join Jose Higuera of Spain in the final of the \$250,000 tennis tournament here.

Higuera defeated Gene Mayer of the U.S. 7-6, 6-4, 7-6 in his semi-final match. The winner of the final will receive \$100,000, with \$50,000 going to the runnerup.

Bearzot faces a crisis after Italy's humiliating draw against Cyprus

ROME (R) — Enzo Bearzot, the most popular man in Italy just seven months ago, is facing a crisis.

The World Champions inept showing in Cyprus Saturday, where they were held to a humiliating 1-1 draw, has left the Italians with an uphill battle if they are to qualify for the European Soccer Championship finals in France next year.

Italy have not won a game since they beat West Germany 3-1 in the World Cup final in Madrid. The fallen heroes have been beaten at home by Switzerland in a friendly and drawn their three European Championship Group Five games.

Since they have still to visit Romania, Czechoslovakia and Sweden, a shock elimination is very much on the cards.

Even before Saturday's disastrous result, the likeable and laconic Bearzot had come in for criticism over his determined adherence to the World Cup winning squad.

But following the humiliation meted out by the Cypriot partisans, that criticism of the 56-year-old manager is going to appear

ear mild.

Television and radio commentators have already begun slamming Bearzot in what promises to be the prelude to a barrage of attacks and interrogations.

At the centre of the storm is Paolo Rossi of Juventus, top scorer in the World Cup with six goals, and fellow striker Francesco Graziani of Fiorentina, who did manage to score the face-saving equaliser in Limassol.

Rossi has scored only three League goals this season, one less than Graziani.

Bearzot has been attacked for persisting with Rossi and Graziani while Internazionale's Alessandro Altobelli, who has eight goals to his credit, Roberto Betegga of Juventus and Bruno Giordano of Lazio have sat on the sidelines.

The manager, who never appears ruffled, has insisted he will not alter the side which won the World Cup.

But that may now change. Faced by a crowd of heated journalists in Cyprus clamouring to know if he planned changes, Bearzot appeared to weaken in his resolve when he said: "We'll see in a couple of months time."

Failure to qualify for the European finals would be considered a national disaster and a grotesque humiliation for the newly-crowned World Champions.

Bearzot, who has been manager since 1977, still insists qualification is possible. But he must be a worried man.

Although he was offered an unprecedented four-year contract last November, effectively ensuring him of control until after the 1986 World Cup, it might prove hard for him to survive if Italy go out of the European Championship.

But Bearzot showed in Spain that he is not one to bow to criticism and he can draw strength from the fact that the World Cup campaign also began with three disappointing draws.

Seko wins Tokyo marathon

TOKYO (R) — Japan's Toshihiko Seko took the lead in the last 1.2 miles to win the Tokyo marathon Sunday in two hours eight minutes 38 seconds, the fourth fastest time recorded.

Seko, 27, has been bothered by a knee injury and had not run in a marathon since winning the Boston marathon 2:09:26 in April 1981.

Takeshi Soh of Japan came second in 2:08:55 and Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico, winner of the 1982 Golden Marathon in Greece and runner-up in the 1982 New York City marathon, was third in 2:09:12.

TENNIS TALK

The unwritten code

By Maureen Stalla

TENNIS IS becoming quite popular here in Jordan. There are many people on the courts when the weather is nice; but many of them have not been exposed to the specific rules, both written and unwritten.

Good sportsmanship is the key to tennis etiquette. Among tennis players there is a "code", that is, a number of things not specifically set forth in the rules, which are covered by custom and tradition.

The oldest tradition in tennis is to give your opponent the benefit of the doubt. This means that any ball that cannot be called out with certainty is presumed to be good, and continues in play. A player cannot claim a let on the basis that he did not see a ball. This tactic could quickly get out of hand and all you would have to do when your opponent hit a great shot is close your eyes!

All players should cooperate to attain accuracy in making line calls. It is the obligation and prerogative of a player to call all balls in his court, to help his opponent if he requests it, and to call against himself any ball he clearly sees out on his opponent's side.

No point should be replayed because a player is not sure if a ball was in or out. It is quite infuriating to hear your opponent say, after a hard-fought point, "I'm not sure if it was in—let's play two." This is usually not as generous as it sounds—he must have some shred of doubt and that doubt means the point should go to his opponent.

Any call of "out" or "let" must be made instantaneously, otherwise the ball continues in play. "Instantaneously" means that the call is made before an opponent has a chance to hit the return, or before the return has gone out of play.

Don't enlist the aid of a spectator in making a call. The spectator has no part in the match, and putting him in it is very annoying to your opponent. Also, he may be either (1) prejudiced, or (2) totally unqualified and assuredly (3) sitting in the worst possible angle for an accurate call.

Finally and obviously, don't stall, sulk, complain or practise unethical gamesmanship. Instead, conduct yourself in such a fashion as to make the game enjoyable for the participants, players next to you, and the spectators.

AEROFLOT
Soviet airlines



1923-1983

60TH ANNIVERSARY
ON FEBRUARY 9, 1923

A Council for Civil Aviation was set up in the USSR Sixty years have passed since then.

THE history of AEROFLOT began with the first 420-kilometre flight between Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod (now Gorky) inaugurated in July 1923.

AEROFLOT has to its credit the daring flights on unexplored routes to the Pamirs and to the North Pole, inauguration of the first air routes to Siberia, the Far East, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, super-long flights to the United States, Japan and other countries, world records set by Soviet-made planes. The first expedition has been delivered to the North Pole.

YEARS passed by and the Soviet Union established a mighty scientific and technical basis for its economy AEROFLOT made large strides. By 1941 the USSR had no equal in the world in the length of air routes. Planes carried tens of thousands of passengers, hundreds of tonnes of cargo and mail and were widely used in agriculture and forestry, for geological prospecting, as ambulance aviation and for the piloting of ships in the Arctic Ocean.

ON June 22, 1941, AEROFLOT's personnel, shoulder to shoulder with the whole Soviet people, rose to the defence of the great gains of the October Revolution. AEROFLOT's best crews and specialists took part in the Soviet Army's combat operations against the Nazi invaders.

IN war-time Soviet civil airmen made more than 1.5 million flights. They delivered about 400,000 tons of ammunition and material, foodstuffs and medicines to the defenders of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Stalingrad, Odessa and Sevastopol and partisan detachments and units which operated in the enemy's rear. Day and night in any weather AEROFLOT planes flew to the front, brought wounded to the rear and evacuated civilians from besieged cities.

THE war came to an end. AEROFLOT resumed regular peaceful flights. The fleet was replenished by new vehicles — AN-2s, IL-12s and OL-14s, and by the end of 1946 it doubled as compared with the prewar level, while the length of the air lines almost quadrupled.

IN the 50s AEROFLOT scored new successes. The year 1956 was one of the major points for entire world civil aviation. In that year the TU-104 clipper was put into service. The Soviet Union was the first country in the world to usher in a new era in the development of air transportation — the age of the jet. Civil aviation underwent the technical re-equipment stage. Multi-seat turboprop liners — IL-18s and TU-114s — appeared and in 1958 won gold medals at the World Exposition (Expo) in Brussels. AEROFLOT jetliners flew to New York, London, Paris, Havana, Warsaw, Bucharest, Ankara, Delhi, Jakarta, Cairo and other foreign cities.

IN the Sixties AEROFLOT acquired new jet machines: a transcontinental liner, the IL-62, the medium-range TU-134 jet and the YAK-40 and AN-24 planes for local services. New helicopters of the Mi-2, Mi-8 and KA-26 types have enabled to increase considerably the range of uses of aircraft technology in industry and agriculture. AEROFLOT's international services underwent considerable expansion. AEROFLOT's inaugurated regular flights to the countries of South-East Asia and Africa. In 1967 AEROFLOT and JAL started joint services along the trans-Siberian route, a shortcut between Europe and Japan.

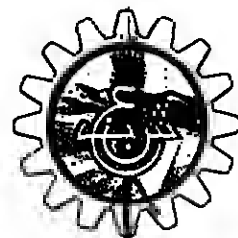
THE introduction of new aircraft technology, mechanization and automation of production processes have meant a restructuring for the whole civil aviation and contributed to a more regular services.

IN the ninth five-year plan (1971-1975) AEROFLOT handled 433 million passengers and over 11 million tonnes of cargo. Over 70 new airports and air terminals were added to AEROFLOT's network. The use of aircraft technology in the national economy became more varied.

AIRCRAFT services received another strong boost during the tenth five-year plan (1976-1980). Over 200 new services were inaugurated, predominantly in Siberia, the Far East and the Extreme North. The links between the above areas and the centre of the country were improved, including the holiday-making areas in the Crimea, the Caucasus and the Baltic regions. The average passenger speed were increased from 563 km per hour ten years ago to 813 km per hour in 1980.

TODAY, AEROFLOT's regular services unite 3,600 airports in this country and over 116 cities in 93 countries of the world into a single network. The overall length of the Soviet airline company's routes is about a million kilometres. Now AEROFLOT carries over a hundred million passengers a year. We can say that one out of every seven passengers in the world flies AEROFLOT, the world's biggest airline company.

SERVICES for passengers in the air and on the land have always been developing and improving. New air terminal complexes have been commissioned in Moscow, Yerevan, Frunze, Tallinn and other Soviet cities. New aircraft have appeared, including the 350-seater IL-86, the 120-seater YAK-42, the L-410 and AB-28 planes intended for local lines, and the IL-76, a giant capable of delivering 40 tonnes of large cargo at once.

INVITATION FOR
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The Coordination Committee for the fertilizer industries in Jordan invites:-

Consultants specialising in NPK feasibility studies to submit their qualification documents to the

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Ali Khasawneh,
President of the Coordination Committee

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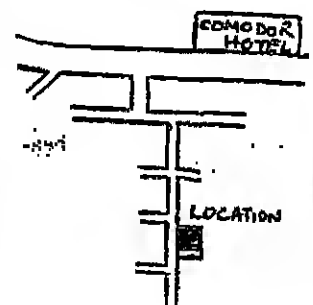
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NORTH JORDAN DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY
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JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY announces the issuance of Tender No. 1/83 for the North Jordan Domestic Water Supply Project-Electric Power Supply. The tender includes the supply, erection and commissioning of the following:-

- 33 KV under ground cable for approximately 3.4 KM
- 33 KV overhead lines for 25 KM with steel towers.
- One 33/6.6 KV substation of 5 MVA capacity.
- Two 33/6.6 KV substations of 3.5 MVA capacity each.
- One 33/0.4 KV substation of 100 KVA capacity.

Contractors having experiences in similar projects and wishing to participate in this tender are invited to get the tender documents on or after Saturday 12-2-83 from the following address:-

Jordan Electricity Authority
Stores & Supplies Dept.
Fifth Circle - Orthodox Club Road
Jabal Amman,
Amman - Jordan.

A nonrefundable fee of (JD 60) will be charged for one set of tender documents comprising, one copy of the specifications and one full size and half size copy of the drawings. Offers to be submitted to the Secretary of Tendering Committee accompanied with a bid bond equal to 2% of the offer value at 12.00 noon Monday 28/3/83 at the a/e JEA address.

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WORLD

Controversy centres around Indian bandit queen's formal surrender

NEW DELHI (R) — Bandit queen Phoolan Devi, India's most notorious outlaw, was Sunday behind bars in the central Indian fortress town of Gwalior after laying down her gun at a controversial surrender ceremony.

The 27-year-old gangster, wanted for a St. Valentine's Day massacre of 21 villagers two years ago, gave herself up to the authorities in the central state of Madhya Pradesh along with another of the country's most feared outlaws and 22 other bandits, police said.

But controversy surrounded the formal ceremony, which was watched by a crowd of thousands, and a protester rushed on to the dais to accuse Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Arjun Singh of "lionising bandits".

A large section of the crowd chanted slogans against the state government and the idea of allowing bandits to negotiate a sur-

render rather than arrest them.

News and pictures of the girl who called herself "Dasyu sundary" (the beautiful bandit) were splashed on the front pages of Indian newspapers Sunday.

Under the headline "crowd fury over red carpet to Phoolan", the Hindustan Times said many in the crowd felt that the outlaws should have been gunned down rather than received by the chief minister.

The terms of Phoolan's surrender were also a matter of dispute.

Phoolan, a former child bride and daughter of a poor boatman, was taken to the central jail in Gwalior, famous for its towering fortress, after surrendering in the small town of Bhind, 300 kilometres (180 miles) southeast of Delhi.

The Madhya Pradesh chief min-

ister said she had surrendered without conditions.

But Phoolan, who was wearing Khaki and a red band round her head when she gave herself up, claimed she had made a deal with police.

She said the terms included full protection for her family and a commitment that she would not be handed over to the neighbouring state of Uttar Pradesh.

The U.P. police are known for their ruthlessness in dealing with the bandits, known here as dacoits, and have in the past been accused of shooting outlaws in cold blood and then claiming they died in an encounter with security forces.

Producing a handwritten document she declared was her surrender agreement, she said the conditions also stated that she should go on trial before a special

court in Madhya Pradesh.

The ceremony has also highlighted the bitter rivalry between the U.P. and Madhya Pradesh police, who are engaged in a continuous battle to stamp out the dacoits.

In scenes reminiscent of the Wild West, the dacoits, who are often better armed than the police, hold up cars and trains at gunpoint to rob passengers of valuables and abduct the sons of local landlords for ransom.

But the battle for the honour to capture Phoolan, whose reputation approached that of a folk hero, led to a clash last week between the police of the two states.

U.P. police arrested five policemen from Bhind on charges of kidnapping to prevent them escorting members of Phoolan's family to Madhya Pradesh ahead of the surrender, police sources said.

More infanticide reported in China

PEKING (R) — Chinese parents who want their only child welcomed by the state to be a boy have murdered at least 210 baby girls in two southern counties, Canton's Manfang newspaper has said.

It was the highest figure disclosed in a now government campaign against infanticide involving girls, which has become a serious problem in China because of tough birth control in a society where traditionally sons are preferred to daughters.

The Chinese government, seeking to limit each family to one child in an attempt to control a population of one billion, has said the next generation will have too many men and too few women if female infanticide is not eradicated.

But there has been no suggestion the strict birth control regulations might be relaxed because of the killings.

The official provincial daily paper said the murders took place in Guangdong Province near Hong Kong between January and October last year.

The most common method was drowning but some babies were strangled and others were abandoned or thrown into public toilets, it said.

The paper said infanticide had become an open secret in three other Guangdong cities.

"In some villages they keep a bucket full of water by the mother's bed as she is giving birth, and if the screaming infant turns out to be a girl, she is immediately drowned in it," it quoted local off-

icials as saying.

"What is even more shocking is that some village officials sympathise with and even support such activities, saying that 'since we're promoting one couple, one child, of course everyone wants a boy and not a girl', it added.

Chinese peasants, who rarely get pensions and rely on their families in old age, regard sons as insurance for the future because wives usually live with their in-laws.

Government regulations impose a tough system of fines backed by material incentives to enforce the one-child policy. State-run women's associations put strong pressure on women pregnant with a second or subsequent child to have abortions.

Lech Walesa's 3rd brush with the government ends

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity union, has emerged from his third brush with the authorities since he was released from internment under martial law last November.

Mr. Walesa, 39, was allowed home Saturday after three days of questioning as a witness in the case against members of the dissident movement KOR, who worked closely with Solidarity.

Prominent KOR spokesman Jacek Kuron and four others were formally arrested last September and are being investigated on charges of trying to overthrow the state by force.

When he was freed from internment Mr. Walesa said he felt his release depended on his behaviour and that he felt like a man pushed out on a greased tightrope over a prison yard.

He said he would be cautious, but already, in less than three months, his determination to retain his position as a national figure and to fight for Solidarity's principles has brought him into conflict with the administration.

In December the authorities in his home city of Gdansk went to

elaborate lengths to prevent him addressing a workers rally outside the Lenin shipyards. He was driven round the city in a car for about eight hours to keep him away from his supporters.

Last month the union leader became embroiled in a struggle, still unresolved, to get his old election's job back at the Lenin yards.

He refused to recognise the authority of the administrator charged with handling Solidarity's affairs, whose signature was needed before he could resume work.

The authorities have sought to belittle Mr. Walesa's importance as they try to build up support for their new union structure, which he has said he will not join.

The official media reported Mr. Walesa's questioning, emphasising that it was "as a witness in the criminal case against Jacek Kuron and leading members of the KOR leadership".

Before he was questioned Mr. Walesa said he would try to avoid incriminating his former associates, and clearly feared that being called to give evidence could be used to set him against them.

Famed Reuter correspondent dies at 74

WASHINGTON (R) — Paul Scott Rankine, a former Reuter correspondent whose report in 1945 told Adolf Hitler that his secret police chief Heinrich Himmler had tried to surrender, died on Friday night after a heart attack.

Members of his family said Rankine, who was Washington bureau chief for Reuters until 1956, had a seizure while shovelling snow outside his Washington home and was pronounced dead on arrival at Georgetown Hospital. He was 74.

Rankine was covering the founding conference of the United Nations Organisation in San Francisco on April 29, 1945, when he was told of Himmler's secret attempt to surrender to the Western allies.

His exclusive report, flashed around the world, was given to Hitler in the Berlin bunker where the Nazi leader committed suicide the following day.

Cornelius Ryan wrote in his best selling book "The Last Battle" that Rankine's report "gave Hitler his first inkling of Himmler's perfidy".

At least 20 die in El Salvador battles

SUCHITOTO, El Salvador (R) — At least 20 people were killed in fierce fighting between troops of El Salvador's U.S.-backed army and leftist guerrillas for control of the road leading to this provincial town north-east of the capital, local military commanders reported.

They had no precise breakdown of casualties but the army appeared to have suffered most of the losses while trying to dislodge rebels from positions along the narrow road to Suchitoto, 45 kilometres from San Salvador.

The commanders said fighting

in the area died down late Saturday after the guerrillas were believed to have slipped away.

Fighting erupted when guerrillas attacked a lorry carrying grain to Suchitoto, which has been the target of frequent guerrilla assaults in El Salvador's three-year-old Civil War.

The town changed hands repeatedly, with the guerrillas withdrawing whenever government pressure became heavy — a pattern which has become typical of the fighting here.

Military spokesmen had no information on guerrilla casualties in

the latest fighting but one soldier told reporters he thought not a single rebel had been killed.

Saturday government forces were trying to hit guerrilla positions with rockets and mortars. The rebels, believed to number about 50, repelled with heavy machineguns and automatic rifles from positions well-concealed in the forests along the road.

Soldiers from the nearby Suchitoto garrison were seen carrying bazookas into the area but stayed well away from the main battle front.

Jazz veteran dies 5 days after turning 100

NEW YORK (R) — The world of American popular music Sunday mourned Eubie Blake, one of giants of ragtime, who died Saturday five days after his 100th birthday.

Blake composed more than 1,000 songs, including "Memories of you" and "I'm just wild about Harry".

Only last Monday thousands of people jammed St. Peter's Lutheran church, New York's jazz musicians' church, to hear dozens of jazz groups play in a round-the-clock birthday celebration for him.

Blake, who once quipped he would have taken better care of himself had he known that he would live so long, watched televised excerpts of the show from his sick bed at home.

He also listened to a specially-installed telephone line to a two-hour party held in his honour at a New York theatre.

Blake's friend and lawyer, Elliot Hoffman, said the humorous and hugely popular black musician died at his Brooklyn home while battling pneumonia.

"There will be no formal funeral other than a memorial service on Friday", Mr. Hoffman said. "There will be an interment but that will be private."

He was the son of former slaves. He dropped out of school well before the turn of the century and began his musical career playing the piano in a bordello in Baltimore.

But by 1921 he had teamed up

with lyricist Noble Sissle to present "Shuffle Along", the first black musical to be seen on Broadway. They later wrote songs for established stars like Noel Coward, Gertrude Lawrence and Sophie Tucker.

Blake went to university at the age of 66 to study composition in greater depth and subsequently wrote a piece now performed by symphony orchestras.

He was one of the founders of the American Society of Composers, authors and publishers.

In 1981 he received the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honour, from President Reagan at the White House.

Blake's wife, Marion, died last year. They had no children.

Assam hit by communal violence on election eve

GUWAHATI (R) — Hindus and Muslims clashed in an outbreak of communal trouble bringing fresh tension to India's volatile northeastern state of Assam which votes Monday amid pre-election violence that has killed more than 70 people in the past 10 days.

Bitter opposition to the elections has led to arson, sabotage, attacks on candidates and police firing to disperse angry crowds on

the attack.

At least six people died Saturday in Hindu-Muslim communal violence that added a new dimension to pre-election turbulence in this hilly farming and oil-producing state. The sectarian fighting was the first major outbreak of communal violence since the bitterly-rented election campaign started.

For Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who returned to New Delhi

Saturday night after campaigning for her Congress (I) Party, holding the election in the face of unyielding hostility has become a major test of strength.

The polls are opposed by many Assamese led by militant political and student organisations and are being boycotted by major non-Communist Indian opposition parties.

Gauhati, the state capital, was

virtually paralysed Saturday by a strike organised by militant organisations to protest against the visit of Mrs. Gandhi.

Speaking at a meeting held under tight security on the outskirts of Gauhati, the prime minister said elections were a constitutional necessity for the state which has been under direct central government rule from New Delhi since last March.

350 Colombian guerrillas surrender to authorities

BOGOTA (R) — A 350-strong group of leftist guerrillas has surrendered to Colombia's authorities under a government amnesty, the regional governor said.

Governor Jose Miller Ortiz told reporters that the 350, who gave themselves up in their southern stronghold of El Cagueta, had been given full guarantees that they would be able to live as normal citizens.

He said the government had given a formal pledge of economic aid so that they could return to their previous work as farmers.

"The amnesty is yielding good results in El Cagueta and we hope that very soon other sedition groups will abandon their armed struggle and rejoin community life," he added.

About 1,000 leftist guerrillas have so far heeded the call to lay down their arms, but about 3,500

guerrillas are still active, government officials say.

Attacks by the insurgents have increased in the past month after a period of relative calm. According to official figures, 40 people have died in political violence this year and at least 30 civilians have been kidnapped.

The government said it would issue "peace bonds" to a total of 70 billion pesos (just over \$1 billion) to raise money to modernise the police force.

President Belisario Betancur announced on Friday night that the government would spend 30 billion pesos (about \$436 million) on re-equipping the police force to fight criminal and guerrilla activity.

Interior Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia said the bonds, which would be sold to the public by finance houses and savings banks,

would enable the government to rehabilitate areas where guerrillas had been most active.

President Betancur's conservative government was elected last year on a platform of internal security, economic reactivation and an end to corruption by officials.

The national customs department said 42 officials had been sacked and would be prosecuted for alleged corruption.

"Cocaine queen" caught

BOGOTA (R) — Colombian police have arrested "cocaine queen" Veronica Rivera de Vargas, one of the world's most wanted drug-traffickers, according to secret police chief Col. Yacin Yanine Diaz.

Rivera de Vargas was captured with 12 members of her gang at a country farm in southeast Col-

ombia where she had established "one of the most modern drug-processing laboratories in the region," Col. Yanine Diaz said Saturday night.

The police seized 132 kilograms of cocaine with a street value of \$150 million, a plane, three cars and weapons of various kinds.

Two pilots, who were preparing to fly the cocaine cargo to the United States, were among those arrested.

The colonel said the "cocaine queen" had links with international drug-traffickers in the United States, Europe and Latin America and was wanted by police in all these areas.

She supplied Europe and the U.S. with drugs direct from her laboratory, the first of its kind established by a woman in Colombia, the colonel said.

American Indian chiefs discuss fugitive's future

NEW YORK (R) — Iroquois Indian chiefs meet Saturday and Sunday to decide if a leader of the American Indian movement can be granted permanent sanctuary on their ancient lands to save him from jail, where he fears he could be killed.

Local police are worried there could be violence if U.S. officials raid the reservation where Dennis Banks, 52, is living.

The chiefs and federal agents are on the front line of a struggle by the Indians of the Iroquois nations to have the U.S. government recognise a treaty, signed almost 200 years ago, that gave the Onondaga reservation in New York State sovereignty status.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents have a warrant for the arrest of Banks, who jumped bail after being convicted on riot and assault charges in South Dakota eight years ago, but they say

they do not want "any unfortunate incidents."

The 14 chiefs are expected to agree to Banks' request for sanctuary when they meet on the reservation, which is home to 400 people who make up one of the six Iroquois nations in this depressed area near the city of Syracuse.

Banks' brother, Mark, and radical attorney William Kunstler have said that any attempt to arrest him could lead to a repeat of the 1975 incident when two FBI agents and an Indian were killed after the agents entered the Pine Ridge reservation in Oglaia, South Dakota.

Banks surfaced at Onondagas last month after fleeing California, where the new governor, George Deukmejian, said he might extradite him to South Dakota for sentencing on his 1975 conviction for riot and assault.

The way Bolivia expelled Klaus Barbie prompts some questions

By Juan Javier Zeballos
Reuter

LA PAZ — The departure of convicted Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie from Bolivia has been generally welcomed here but has prompted some potentially awkward questions for the civilian government about the motives and the method — summary expulsion.

Barbie, who had lived in Bolivia for more than 30 years after fleeing Europe at the end of World War II, was put on a Bolivian military plane last Friday and expelled to France after spending 11 days in jail over an unpaid debt.

Interior Minister Mario Roncal said Barbie had violated immigration regulations since his citizenship was granted in 1957 under the assumed name of Alt-

mann pending before Bolivia's supreme court. The court is to go ahead with his extradition hearings, however academic the ruling will be.

The influential Catholic daily Presencia said in an editorial: "The logical thing would have been to wait for the failure of the extradition request in the supreme court."

It added: "Everything took place as if it were an extradition granted outside the law. It is essential that the government prepare more solid arguments to defend its actions."

Mr. Roncal and Foreign Minister Mario Velarde are to appear before parliament to explain the legal basis of the government's actions and how it established Barbie's "false" citizenship.

Newspapers have suggested that Bolivia's young civilian government, which took office last October after 18 years of almost uninterrupted military rule, had been motivated more by a desire to please Franco than by concern for strict legality.

An evening paper in La Paz suggested that Bolivia might have received something in return for Barbie. "The government sold Klaus Altmann, a Bolivian citizen, for a reward as yet unknown to the people," the paper said.

Presencia also took up this theme, noting suggestions that the government had wanted to please France in order to gain economic help from both Paris and the European Community.

"Bolivia is presented in the unappealing role of someone who hands over a person for a reward," Presencia said. "That interpretation must be rejected once and for all." It added.

The daily Hoy, which like the government follows a centre-left political line, titled its main editorial: "Justice took its time, but arrived."

While acknowledging that questions existed about the government's conduct, it concluded: "We feel that it is not worth worrying with such passion about a man who went beyond the limits of human decency."

The arrest of Barbie in connection with a \$10,000 debt to the state mining company came on the heels of a political crisis which had threatened the government's brief life.

One of the three parties in the ruling coalition pulled its ministers out of the government, saying the party of President Herman Siles Zuazo had a dominant clique in key posts.

Crisis resolved

After negotiations with his former partners failed, Mr. Siles Zuazo replaced them with independents and members of his own party, resolving the crisis but weakening his political base.

Vice-President Jaime Paz Zamora, head of the Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MIR) which withdrew from the government, kept his job but evidence of continuing differences with the rest of the administration surfaced during the Barbie affair.

He said last week, as Barbie remained in custody even after his

debt was paid, that he thought Barbie should stand trial in Bolivia for alleged links with paramilitary organisations and drug traffickers, and should not be deported.

Mr. Paz Zamora softened his line after the expulsion, saying that deporting Barbie was preferable to allowing him to go free — which he would have once the debt was paid.

Barbie's alleged role in organising paramilitary groups has been prominently reported in the press since his arrest, particularly his links with a group involved in neutralising opposition to a military coup in 1980. The coup prevented the elected civilian government, headed by President Siles Zuazo, from taking office.

Whatever the motives, the expulsion of Barbie, following the capture and deportation of wanted Italian neofascist Pier Luigi Fagiani on the day the government took office, has emphasised the administration's break with its military predecessors.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mujahedin allege 1800 executions

LONDON (R) — The Iranian leftist opposition Mujahedin organisation said Sunday that 1800 political prisoners were executed in Tehran in one week last month. A statement by the Mujahedin's Paris office telephoned to Reuters here said the executions took place at Evin prison in Tehran from Jan. 22-28. Trucks were used to carry the bodies to Behesht-Zahra cemetery where they were buried in secret, the Mujahedin said. Workers at the cemetery said the bodies were badly bruised and showed signs of torture, the statement added.

China says Hanoi violated border

PEKING (R) — China Sunday accused Vietnam of conducting "armed provocations" on their tense border in the week leading up to the lunar new year, a major festival in both countries. The New China News Agency listed five clashes between Feb. 6 and 10, but made no mention of casualties. The incidents interrupted "the peaceful life of the local people," it added. The agency said that on the morning of Feb. 6, Vietnamese troops fired shells for 25 minutes at peasants in border commune in Guangxi Province, forcing them to leave their homes.

I dead, I hurt in ETA-style attack

TOLOSA, Spain (R) — A woman was killed and her industrialist husband seriously wounded in a machine-gun attack Saturday which bore the hallmarks of Basque separatist guerrillas, police source said. Cartridges of the type usually used by ETA (Basque homeland and freedom) guerrillas were found at the scene of the attack on the couple's car in the centre of Tolosa, they said.

Trawler out to ram sealing ships

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (R) — A campaigner against seal-hunting has sailed from Grenada in a 700-ton deep-water trawler with the express intention of ramming any sealing ship to leave the Canadian port of Halifax. Paul Watson, 32, a Canadian, said: "If nothing is done to protect these sea mammals they will be exterminated and I, and those who are with me, feel what we are doing is fully worth the risks." His boat, Sea Shepherd, was crewed by volunteers who each paid \$1,500 to make the trip. Further finance came from royalties from a book which Mr. Watson wrote. Pointing out that no one was injured in that episode, Mr. Watson said he believed his safety precautions would keep risks to a minimum on his current voyage.

Vaccination can prevent liver cancer

GENEVA (R) — The World Health Organisation (WHO) said that there was now solid evidence that liver cancer could be prevented by vaccination. The trigger mechanism was hepatitis "B" virus, as 80 per cent of liver cancers resulted from infection with this virus. Prof. Aric Zuckerman told a news conference. "Hepatitis 'B' is second only to tobacco as a recognised cause of human cancer," he said. Liver cancer was one of the 10 most common cancers, with 250,000 new cases every year, he said.

Coroner of stars to be reinstated

LOS ANGELES (R) — A U.S. civil service hearing officer recommended reinstatement for Dr. Thomas Noguchi, the so-called coroner to the stars who was criticised for his comments on the deaths of Hollywood celebrities. Dr. Noguchi, 55, a Japanese-born pathologist, was demoted last April by the board of supervisors, the local authority, after being accused of mismanagement and of making unprofessional speculation about the deaths of film stars William Holden and Natalie Wood. Civil service officer Sara Adler recommended that Dr. Noguchi, who was demoted to the post of physician specialist in the coroner's office, be given back his position as Los Angeles coroner.